

face of the legislature has changed dramatically. The biggest change and I believe the most positive change that has taken place is women. Half the people going to law school today are now women. There are significantly larger numbers of women in the Congress than when I came here 22 years ago.

When I first saw this Military Construction Appropriations subcommittee, this big important committee, being chaired by two women, I was so impressed I gave a little speech at that time.

I cannot express my satisfaction of walking into this Chamber and seeing two women in charge of something as important as this Subcommittee on Appropriations. The legal profession—I have only picked that one area—and the second area I pick is the national legislature, are much better places as a result of women being involved, and there is no better example of that than these two wonderful human beings, the Senator from Texas and the Senator from California, who lead us on this committee.

I hope people watching understand what a message this sends. It is said young girls are shunted aside because they do not have proclivities to go into science; let them do other things; let them become teachers and nurses—they have different kinds of minds. They are not scientists.

One of the people I worked with, a brilliant man, told me women would never be able to be lawyers because their briefcases were too heavy. All of these old ideas are gone and these young girls who are hopefully watching or hear about this should focus on these two women who are leading us on this multibillion-dollar bill.

I am so, I guess, enthralled with it. Walking into this Chamber and seeing these women lead this committee, I know—and I say this wherever I go, if I have the opportunity—we do much better work as a result of women becoming more a part of our legislative body. As far as I am concerned, there are no two better Senators than these two women who are on the Senate floor today directing what we should do in spending for our military construction throughout the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada appeared on the floor and said similar words a year ago. I never expected he would come back a second time and do that again. I had his words printed up and gave a copy to my chairman and put one copy in my memory book. What should not be so rare, but I guess is rare, is the fact that women can do this work, women can participate in the great public policy debates of our day, women can work together, they can be effective and I think the fact that that is now becoming the given is important.

The message Senator REID sent to young women who may be out there saying, could I do this job some day, is

absolutely, yes, if they get an education.

The old proverbial myths that women cannot work together or women are jealous or women are this or women are that are not true. We are living examples of this, both Republican and Democratic women in the Senate. It is one of the great treats of our service that we are able to share, develop collegiality, be real professionals, and care about the people we represent.

It is a great pleasure for me to hear and see the Senator from Nevada saying these things, and also, as I said before, to be able to work with Senator HUTCHISON. We have become good friends in the process. We do not always agree, but that does not matter. The point is there is a basic integrity and a commitment to do the right thing for the people we represent and the people in the military.

So I thank Senator REID and my thanks to my chairman. I yield the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank Senator REID for his very kind words. It means a lot to Senator FEINSTEIN and myself that he would come to the floor and recognize the job we are doing. It is very thoughtful and we appreciate it very much.

Once again, I think we have a good bill that has taken into consideration the priorities of our military, our administration, and the Senators who all came together to put a bill on the floor that would address the needs in a fair and balanced way throughout our country, and I thank my colleague from California. We have a great working relationship, which shows in the bill because it passed unanimously out of the committee, and I think it will pass unanimously out of the Senate. Hopefully we can go forward to start the construction projects October 1, the beginning of fiscal year 2005.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD HURRICANE DAMAGE

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, would the Senators from Texas and California be willing to engage me in a colloquy?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I would be pleased to engage in a colloquy with the Senator from Florida.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I would also be willing to engage in a colloquy with my friend from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I have come to the floor today to speak about the Florida National Guard and the damage to their critical facilities as a result of Hurricanes Charley and Frances. Although no armory or readiness center was lost to total destruction, there are many significant problems to over thirty facilities that need immediate attention. I am concerned that funds are made immediately available to fix buildings to ensure that they are not exposed to

further damage and that the Florida National Guard can return to its high readiness in their home stations.

I have received the assurances of LTG Steve Blum, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, that the \$5 million necessary to make repairs to Florida's armories is already available in contingency accounts and will be released for obligation as soon as practical. Accordingly, I will not seek additional funds in the military construction bill for this purpose.

The Florida National Guard has performed its State and Federal missions superbly over the last 2 years. At home and overseas the Florida National Guard has time and again been there for the people of the United States and Florida. We owe them our total support in the fastest possible repair of their facilities so that they can remain ready for all that we will continue to ask them to do in the days ahead.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I thank the Senator from Florida for bringing this issue to the attention of our committee and the Senate. Contingency funds exist to support the requirements of the Florida National Guard and I am confident they will have what they need when they need it.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I also thank the Senator from Florida for bringing this to our attention. I appreciate his sharp attention to the needs of Florida in this time of crisis, his determined efforts on behalf of their relief, and his unwavering support of the Florida National Guard.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I thank the distinguished chairman and ranking member for their interest and I look forward to working with them on the range of issues that confront Florida in its recovery from these hurricanes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4837, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4837) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the text of the Senate measure is substituted for the House bill. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The bill was read the third time.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business to be equally divided, with the

first 30 minutes under the control of the majority leader or his designee and the second 30 minutes under the control of the minority leader or his designee.

Who yields time?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to the disturbing rise in anti-Semitism that the world has witnessed during the last several years. I believe it is important that Senator FRIST, Senator SANTORUM and others have come together to highlight the urgent need to take action to combat this serious problem.

As a public official and private citizen, I have had the opportunity to visit the State of Israel on six separate occasions. I will never forget the time that I spent at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem in 1980, and on several other visits. Nor will the images that I saw at the Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv ever leave my mind. Those experiences truly brought home to me the horrors of the Holocaust, and the role that anti-Semitism played in leading to the Holocaust. I vowed that I would do everything in my power to prevent this from ever happening again. Quite frankly, as I have said before, this is something that I never thought I would see again in my lifetime.

In May 2002, following a disturbing number of anti-Semitic incidents in Europe, I joined members of the Helsinki Commission in a hearing to examine the rise of anti-Semitic violence in Europe. I was shocked by the reports that I heard. Today, the news is equally as disturbing. Even during the last month, we have seen numerous acts of anti-Semitism, which some of my colleagues will be referencing today. I will also name a few:

In Paris, France, on August 14, 2004, anti-Semitic graffiti, including a sign saying "death to Jews" and a swastika, was found scrawled on a wall on the grounds of Notre Dame Cathedral;

In Wellington, New Zealand, on August 6, 2004, a Jewish chapel was destroyed by fire and up to 90 Jewish headstones were pulled out of the ground and smashed at a cemetery, on the outskirts of the nation's capital;

In Calgary, Canada over the night of August 22, 2004, vandals sprayed swastikas and anti-Semitic messages on a condominium complex a block from the Calgary Jewish Center;

In the Czech Republic on August 10, 2004 more than 80 tombstones were overturned at a Jewish cemetery; and

In Birmingham, United Kingdom, during the night of August 22, 2004, sixty Jewish gravestones were destroyed in a local cemetery. Community officials reported that stickers with the logo of a Neo-Nazi group were found on some of the stones.

It is also important to stress that we are not exempt here in the United States. At the end of March, the Anti-Defamation League released a report on anti-Semitic incidents that took place in the United States in 2003. In total, ADL counted more than 1,500 acts of anti-Semitism here at home. According to their count, 25 of these incidents occurred in my own State.

Last month, I met with a group of individuals in my home state to discuss concern with growing anti-Semitism. There was general consensus that this is, in fact, a problem in our own communities. Our conversation underscored the need to do all that we can to make the fight against anti-Semitism a priority in the United States, just as we redouble our efforts to encourage other countries to take action.

We should recognize positive efforts underway to promote tolerance and understanding, both at home and abroad. I am encouraged by action that is taking place in Ohio to work toward this end. For instance, last year, community leaders in Cleveland came together to form an organization called "Ishmael and Isaac." This program brings together members of Ohio's Jewish and Muslim communities in an effort to raise money for the medical needs of Israelis and Palestinians.

Other efforts to promote diversity and anti-bias education are critical if we are to succeed in creating more accepting and tolerant environments in cities and towns across the country. For instance, the Anti-Defamation League's "A World of Difference Institute" provides hands-on training and education programs that are used to promote tolerance and counter messages of hate in schools and universities, as well as corporations and law enforcement agencies in 29 cities in the United States and 14 other countries. Such programs should continue, and they deserve our full support.

We cannot be silent and stand on the sidelines as anti-Semitism festers at home and abroad. At sunset today, Jewish people across the world will begin the observance of Rosh Hashanah, marking the beginning of a New Year. It is my sincere hope that in this new year, the United States and members of the international community will make a renewed effort to stamp out anti-Semitism wherever it exists.

In recent months, the United States has taken significant steps in the fight against anti-Semitism. In April, Secretary of State Colin Powell traveled to Berlin for a conference of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe—OSCE—dedicated to the fight against anti-Semitism.

At that conference, 55 participating states of the OSCE pledged to take ac-

tion. During the conference, a strong declaration was agreed to, which outlines steps that will be taken to address anti-Semitism. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Distinguished delegates,

Let me sum up the proceedings of this Conference in what I would like to call "Berlin Declaration".

Based on consultations I conclude that OSCE participating States,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which proclaims that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, religion or other status,

Recalling that Article 18 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights state that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling also the decisions of the OSCE Ministerial Councils at Porto and Maastricht, as well as previous decisions and documents, and committing ourselves to intensify efforts to combat anti-Semitism in all its manifestations and to promote and strengthen tolerance and non-discrimination,

Recognizing that anti-Semitism, following its most devastating manifestation during the Holocaust, has assumed new forms and expressions, which, along with other forms of intolerance, pose a threat to democracy, the values of civilization and, therefore, to overall security in the OSCE region and beyond,

Concerned in particular that this hostility toward Jews—as individuals or collectively—on racial, social, and/or religious grounds, has manifested itself in verbal and physical attacks and in the desecration of synagogues and cemeteries,

1. Condemn without reserve all manifestations of anti-Semitism, and all other acts of intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic origin or religious belief, wherever they occur;

2. Also condemn all attacks motivated by anti-Semitism or by any other forms of religious or racial hatred or intolerance, including attacks against synagogues and other religious places, sites and shrines;

3. Declare unambiguously that international developments or political issues, including those in Israel or elsewhere in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism;

In addition, I note that the Maastricht Ministerial Council in its Decision on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, tasked the Permanent Council "to further discuss ways and means of increasing the efforts of the OSCE and the participating States for the promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination in all fields." In light of this Ministerial Decision, I welcome the April 22 Permanent Council Decision on Combating Anti-Semitism and, in accordance with that Decision, incorporate it into this Declaration.

1. The OSCE participating States commit to:

Strive to ensure that their legal systems foster a safe environment free from anti-Semitic harassment, violence or discrimination in all fields of life;

Promote, a appropriate, educational programmers for combating anti-Semitism;

Promote remembrance of and, as appropriate, education about the tragedy of the Holocaust, and the importance of respect for all ethnic and religious groups;